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SHORT STUDIES
OF
AMERICAN AUTHORS.

BY
THOMAS WENTWORTH HIGGINSON.

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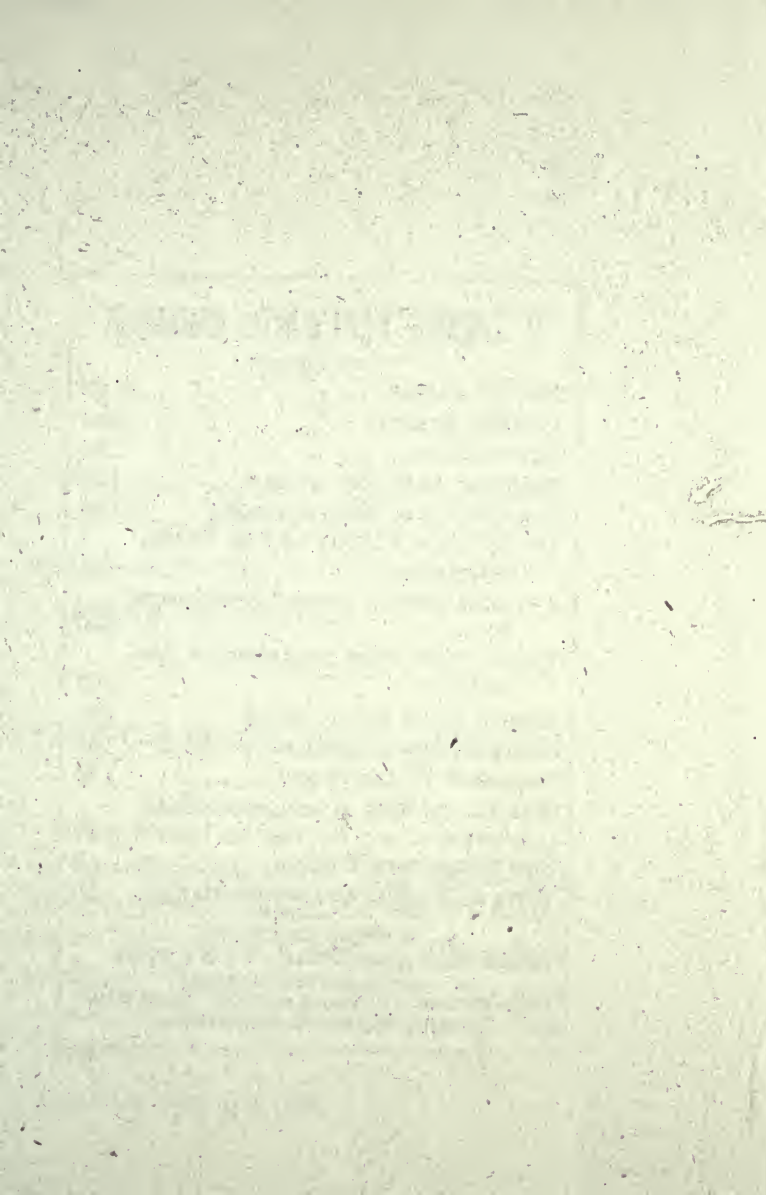
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PREFACE.

THESE brief papers were originally published in "The Literary World" (Boston), and are here reprinted in a revised form, with some additions.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS., Dec. 1, 1879.

PREFACE TO ENLARGED EDITION.

IN the present enlarged edition two new chapters are added, — the first of which (that on Miss Alcott) appeared originally in "Harper's Bazar," and the other (on Mr. Whipple) in "The Atlantic Monthly." They are now reprinted, with some revision, by consent of the publishers of those periodicals.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS., May 1, 1888.

~~FRANCIS~~ Witherson

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SHORT STUDIES
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HAWTHORNE.

I DO not know when I have been more surprised than on being asked, the other day, whether Hawthorne was not physically very small. It seemed at the moment utterly unconceivable that he should have been any thing less than the sombre and commanding personage he was. Ellery Channing well describes him as a

“ Tall, compacted figure, ably strung,
To urge the Indian chase, or point the way.”

One can imagine any amount of positive energy — that of Napoleon Bonaparte, for instance — as included within a small physical frame. But the self-contained purpose of Hawthorne, the large resources, the waiting power, — these seem to the imagination to imply an ample basis of physical life; and certainly his stately and noble port is

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inseparable, in my memory, from these characteristics.

Vivid as this impression is, I yet saw him but twice, and never spoke to him. I first met him on a summer morning, in Concord, as he was walking along the road near the Old Manse, with his wife by his side, and a noble-looking baby-boy in a little wagon which the father was pushing. I remember him as tall, firm, and strong in bearing; his wife looked pensive and dreamy, as she indeed was, then and always; the child was Julian, then known among the neighbors as "the Prince." When I passed, Hawthorne lifted upon me his great gray eyes, with a look too keen to seem indifferent, too shy to be sympathetic — and that was all. But it comes back to memory like that one glimpse of Shelley which Browning describes, and which he likens to the day when he found an eagle's feather.

Again I met Hawthorne at one of the sessions of a short-lived literary club; and I recall the imperturbable dignity and patience with which he sat through a vexatious discussion, whose details seemed as much dwarfed by his presence as if he had been a statue of Olympian Zeus. After his death I had a brief but intimate acquaintance with that rare person, Mrs. Hawthorne; and with one

still more finely organized, and born to a destiny of sadness, — their elder daughter. I have staid at "The Wayside," occupying a room in the small tower built by Hawthorne, and containing his lofty and then deserted study, which still bore upon its wall the Tennysonian motto, "There is no joy but calm," — this having been inscribed, however, not by himself, but by his son. It is not my purpose to dwell upon the facts of private life; and these circumstances are mentioned only because it is well to know at what angle of incidence any critic has been touched by the personality of a great author.

Perhaps it always appears to men, as they grow older, that there was rather more of positive force and vitality in their own generation and among their immediate predecessors, than among those just coming on the stage. This may be the reason why there seems to me a perpetual sense of grasp and vigor in Hawthorne's most delicate sketches; while much of the most graceful writing now done in America makes no such impression, but either seems like dainty confectionery, or like carving minute heads on cherry-stones. In England the tendency is just now to the opposite fault, — to a distrust of all nice attention to form in writing, as being necessarily a weakness. Hawthorne happily escaped both these dangerous alternatives; and,

indeed, it is hard to see that his genius was much affected by his surroundings, after all. He had, to be sure, the conscientious fidelity of Puritanism in his veins, a thing equally important for literature and for life: without it he might have lavished and wasted himself like Poe. He had what Emerson once described as "the still living merit of the oldest New-England families;"¹ he had moreover the unexhausted wealth of the Puritan traditions,—a wealth to which only he and Whittier have as yet done any justice. The value of the material to be found in contemporary American life he never fully recognized; but he was the first person to see that we truly have, for romantic purposes, a past; two hundred years being really quite enough to constitute antiquity. This was what his "environment" gave him, and this was much.

But, after all, his artistic standard was his own: there was nobody except Irving to teach him any thing in that way; and Irving's work lay rather on the surface, and could be no model for Hawthorne's. Yet from the time when the latter began to write for "The Token," at twenty-three, his powers of execution, as of thought, appear to have been full-grown. The quiet ease is there, the pellucid language, the haunting quality: these gifts were born

¹ "The Dial," iii., 101.

in him ; we cannot trace them back to any period of formation. And when we consider the degree to which they were developed, how utterly unfilled remains his peculiar throne ; how powerless would be the accumulated literary forces of London, for instance, at this day, to produce a single page that could possibly be taken for Hawthorne's ; — we see that there must, after all, be such a thing as literary art, and that he must represent one of the very highest types of artist.

Through Hawthorne's journals we trace the mental impulses by which he first obtained his themes. Then in his unfinished "Septimius Felton," — fortunately unfinished for this purpose, — we see his plastic imagination at work in shaping the romance ; we watch him trying one mode of treatment, then modifying it by another ; always aiming at the main point, but sometimes pausing to elaborate the details, and at other times dismissing them to be worked out at leisure. There hangs before me, as I write, a photograph of one of Raphael's rough sketches, drawn on the back of a letter : there is a group of heads, then another group on a different scale ; you follow the shifting mood of the artist's mind ; and so it is in reading "Septimius Felton." In all Hawthorne's completed works, the pencilling is rubbed out, and every trace of the preliminary labor has disappeared.

One of the most characteristic of Hawthorne's literary methods is his habitual use of guarded under-statements and veiled hints. It is not a sign of weakness, but of conscious strength, when he surrounds each delineation with a sort of penumbra, takes you into his counsels, offers hypotheses, as, "May it not have been?" or, "Shall we not rather say?" and sometimes, like a conjurer, urges particularly upon you the card he does not intend you to accept. He seems not quite to know whether Arthur Dimmesdale really had a fiery scar on his breast, or what finally became of Miriam and her lover. He will gladly share with you any information he possesses, and, indeed, has several valuable hints to offer; but that is all. The result is, that you place yourself by his side to look with him at his characters, and gradually share with him the conviction that they must be real. Then, when he has you thus in possession, he calls your attention to the profound ethics involved in the tale, and yet does it so gently that you never think of the moral as being obtrusive.

All this involved, a trait which was always supreme in him, — a marvellous self-control. He had by nature that gift which the musical composer Jomelli went to a teacher to seek, — "the art of not being embarrassed by his own ideas." Mrs.

Hawthorne told me that her husband grappled alone all winter with "The Scarlet Letter," and came daily from his study with a knot in his forehead; and yet his self-mastery was so complete that every sentence would seem to have crystallized in an atmosphere of perfect calm. We see the value of this element in his literary execution, when we turn from it to that of an author so great as Lowell, for instance, and see him often entangled and weighed down by his own rich thoughts, his style being overcrowded by "the very wealth it bears. Hawthorne never needed Italic letters to distribute his emphasis, never a footnote for assistance. There was no conception so daring that he shrank from attempting it; and none that he could not so master as to state it, if he pleased, in terms of monosyllables.

For all these merits he paid one high and inexorable penalty, — the utter absence of all immediate or dazzling success. His publisher, Goodrich, tells us, in his "Reminiscences,"¹ that Hawthorne and Willis began to write together in "The Token," in 1827, and that the now-forgotten Willis "rose rapidly to fame," while Hawthorne's writings "did not attract the slightest attention." The only recognition of his merits that I have been able to find in the contemporary criticism of those early

¹ Vol. ii., p. 269.

years is in "The New-England Magazine" for October, 1834, where he is classed approvingly with those who were then considered the eminent writers of the day,—Miss Sedgwick, Miss Leslie, Verplanck, Greenwood, and John Neal. "To them," the critic says, "we may add an anonymous author of some of the most delicate and beautiful prose ever published this side of the Atlantic,—the author of 'The Gentle Boy.'"¹ For twenty years he continued to be, according to his own statement, "the obscurest man of letters in America." Goodrich testifies that it was almost impossible to find a publisher for "Twice-Told Tales" in 1837, and I can myself remember how limited a circle greeted the reprint in the enlarged edition of 1841. When Poe, about 1846, wrote patronizingly of Hawthorne, he added, "It was never the fashion, until lately, to speak of him in any summary of our best authors."² Whittier once told me that when he himself had obtained, with some difficulty, in 1847, the insertion of one of Hawthorne's sketches in "The National Era," the latter said quietly, "There is not much market for my wares." It has always seemed to me the greatest triumph of his

¹ New-England Magazine, October, 1834, p. 331.

² Poe's Works (ed. 1853), iii. 189.

genius, not that he bore poverty without a murmur, — for what right has a literary man, who can command his time and his art, to sigh after the added enjoyments of mere wealth? — but that he went on doing work of such a quality for an audience so small or so indifferent.

Whether more immediate applause would have modified the result, it is now impossible to say. Having so much, why should we ask for more? An immediate popularity might possibly have added a little more sunshine to his thought, a few drops of redder blood to his style; thus averting the only criticism that can ever be justly made on either. Yet this very privation has made him a nobler and tenderer figure in literary history; and a source of more tonic influence for young writers, through all coming' time. The popular impression of Hawthorne as a shy and lonely man, gives but a part of the truth. When we think of him as reading "The Scarlet Letter" to his sympathetic wife, until she pressed her hands to her ears, and could bear no more; or when we imagine him as playing with his children so gayly that one of them told me "there never was such a playmate in all the world," — we may feel that he had, after all, the very best that earth can give, and all our regrets seem only an impertinence.

POE.

IT happens to us rarely in our lives to come consciously into the presence of that extraordinary miracle we call genius. Among the many literary persons whom I have happened to meet, at home or abroad, there are not half a dozen who have left an irresistible sense of this rare quality; and, among these few, Poe stands next to Hawthorne in the vividness of personal impression he produced. I saw him but once; and it was on that celebrated occasion, in 1845, when he startled Boston by substituting his boyish production, "Al Aaraaf," for the more serious poem which he was to have delivered before the Lyceum. There was much curiosity to see him; for his prose-writings had been eagerly read, at least among college-students, and his poems were just beginning to excite still greater attention. After a rather solid and very partisan address by Caleb Cushing, then just returned from his Chinese embassy, the poet was introduced. I dis-

tinctly recall his face, with its ample forehead, brilliant eyes, and narrowness of nose and chin; an essentially ideal face, not noble, yet any thing but coarse; with the look of over-sensitiveness which when uncontrolled may prove more debasing than coarseness. It was a face to rivet one's attention in any crowd, yet a face that no one would feel safe in loving. It is not perhaps strange that I find or fancy in the portrait of Charles Baudelaire, Poe's French admirer and translator, some of the traits that are indelibly associated with that one glimpse of Poe.

I remember that when introduced he stood with a sort of shrinking before the audience, and then began in a thin, tremulous, hardly musical voice, an apology for his poem, and a deprecation of the expected criticism of the Boston public; reiterating this in a sort of persistent, querulous way, which did not seem like satire, but impressed me at the time as nauseous flattery. It was not then generally known, nor was it established for a long time after, — even when he had himself asserted it, — that the poet was himself born in Boston; and no one can now tell, perhaps, what was the real feeling behind the apparently sycophantic attitude. When, at the end, he abruptly began the recitation of his rather perplexing poem, everybody looked thor-

oughly mystified. The verses had long since been printed in his youthful volume, and had re-appeared within a few days, if I mistake not, in Wiley & Putnam's edition of his poems; and they produced no very distinct impression on the audience until Poe began to read the maiden's song in the second part. Already his tones had been softening to a finer melody than at first, and when he came to the verse, —

“ Ligeia! Ligeia,
 My beautiful one!
 Whose harshest idea
 Will to melody run,
 Oh! is it thy will
 On the breezes to toss?
 Or capriciously still
 Like the lone albatross
 Incumbent on night
 (As she on the air)
 To keep watch with delight
 On the harmony there?”

his voice seemed attenuated to the finest golden thread; the audience became hushed, and, as it were, breathless; there seemed no life in the hall but his; and every syllable was accentuated with such delicacy, and sustained with such sweetness, as I never heard equalled by other lips. When the lyric ended, it was like the ceasing of the

gypsy's chant in Browning's "Flight of the Duchess;" and I remember nothing more, except that in walking back to Cambridge my comrades and I felt that we had been under the spell of some wizard. Indeed, I feel much the same in the retrospect, to this day.

The melody did not belong, in this case, to the poet's voice alone: it was already in the words. His verse, when he was willing to give it natural utterance, was like that of Coleridge in rich sweetness, and like that was often impaired by theories of structure and systematic experiments in metre. Never in American literature, I think, was such a fountain of melody flung into the air as when "Lenore" first appeared in "The Pioneer;" and never did fountain so drop downward as when Poe re-arranged it in its present form. The irregular measure had a beauty as original as that of "Christabel;" and the lines had an ever-varying, ever-lyrical cadence of their own, until their author himself took them, and cramped them into couplets. What a change from

"Peccavimus!

But rave not thus!

And let the solemn song

Go up to God so mournfully that *she* may feel no wrong!"

to the amended version, portioned off in regular lengths, thus : —

“Peccavimus! but rave not thus! and let a Sabbath song
Go up to God so solemnly, the dead may feel no wrong.”

Or worse yet, when he introduced that tedious jingle of slightly varied repetition which in later year reached its climax in lines like these : —

“Till the fair and gentle Eulalie became my blushing bride,
Till the yellow-haired young Eulalie became my smiling
bride.”

This trick, caught from Poe, still survives in our literature ; made more permanent, perhaps, by the success of his “Raven.” This poem, which made him popular, seems to me far inferior to some of his earlier and slighter effusions ; as those exquisite verses “To Helen,” which are among our American classics, and have made

“The glory that was Greece,
And the grandeur that was Rome,”

a permanent phrase in our language.

Poe's place in purely imaginative prose-writing is as unquestionable as Hawthorne's. He even succeeded, which Hawthorne did not, in penetrating the artistic indifference of the French mind ; and it was a substantial triumph, when we consider that Baudelaire put himself or his friends to the trouble

of translating even the prolonged platitudes of "Eureka," and the wearisome narrative of "Arthur Gordon Pym." Neither Poe nor Hawthorne has ever been fully recognized in England; and yet no Englishman of our time, not even De Quincey, has done any prose imaginative work to be named with theirs. But in comparing Poe with Hawthorne, we see that the genius of the latter has hands and feet as well as wings, so that all his work is solid as masonry, while Poe's is broken and disfigured by all sorts of inequalities and imitations; he not disdaining, for want of true integrity, to disguise and falsify, to claim knowledge that he did not possess, to invent quotations and references, and even, as Griswold showed, to manipulate and exaggerate puffs of himself. I remember the interest with which I looked through Tieck, in my student-days, to find the "Journey into the Blue Distance" to which Poe refers in the "House of Usher;" and how one of the poet's intimates laughed me to scorn for troubling myself with any of Poe's citations, saying that he hardly knew a word of German.

But, making all possible deductions, how wonderful remains the power of Poe's imaginative tales, and how immense is the ingenuity of his puzzles and disentanglements! The conundrums of Wilkie

Collins never renew their interest after the answer is known ; but Poe's can be read again and again. It is where spiritual depths are to be touched, that he shows his weakness ; where he attempts it, as in "William Wilson," it seems exceptional ; where there is the greatest display of philosophic form, he is often most trivial, whereas Hawthorne is often profoundest when he has disarmed you by his simplicity. The truth is, that Poe lavished on things comparatively superficial those great intellectual resources which Hawthorne reverently husbanded and used. That there is something behind even genius to make or mar it, this is the lesson of the two lives.

Poe makes one of his heroes define another as "that *monstrum horrendum*, an unprincipled man of genius." It is in the malice and fury of his own critical work that his low moral tone most betrays itself. No atmosphere can be more belittling than that of his "New York Literati:" it is a mass of vehement dogmatism and petty personalities ; opinions warped by private feeling, and varying from page to page. He seemed to have absolutely no fixed standard of critical judgment, though it is true that there was very little anywhere in America during those acrimonious days, when the most honorable head might be covered with insult or neglect,

while any young poetess who smiled sweetly on Poe or Griswold or Willis might find herself placed among the Muses. Poe complimented and rather patronized Hawthorne, but found him only "peculiar and *not* original;"¹ saying of him, "He has not half the material for the exclusiveness of literature that he has for its universality," whatever that may mean; and finally he tried to make it appear that Hawthorne had borrowed from himself. He returned again and again to the attack on Longfellow as a wilful plagiarist, denouncing the trivial resemblance between his "Midnight Mass for the Dying Year" and Tennyson's "Death of the Old Year," as "belonging to the most barbarous class of literary piracy."² To make this attack was, as he boasted, "to throttle the guilty;"³ and while dealing thus ferociously with Longfellow, thus condescendingly with Hawthorne, he was claiming a foremost rank among American authors for obscurities now forgotten, such as Mrs. Amelia B. Welby and Estelle Anne Lewis. No one ever did more than Poe to lower the tone of literary criticism in this country; and the greater his talent, the greater the mischief.

As a poet he held for a time the place earlier

¹ Works, ed. 1853, III., 302.

² Works, ed. 1853, III., 325.

³ III., 300.

occupied by Byron, and later by Swinburne, as the patron saint of all wilful boys suspected of genius, and convicted at least of its infirmities. He belonged to the melancholy class of wasted men, like the German Hoffman, whom perhaps of all men of genius he most resembled. No doubt, if we are to apply any standard of moral weight or sanity to authors, — a proposal which Poe would doubtless have ridiculed, — it can only be in a very large and generous way. If a career has only a manly ring to it, we can forgive many errors — as in reading, for instance, the autobiography of Benvenuto Cellini, carrying always his life in his hand amid a brilliant and reckless society. But the existence of a poor Bohemian, besotted when he has money, angry and vindictive when the money is spent, this is a dismal tragedy, for which genius only makes the footlights burn with more lustre. There is a passage in Keats's letters, written from the haunts of Burns, in which he expresses himself as filled with pity for the poet's life: "he drank with blackguards, he was miserable; we can see horribly clear in the works of such a man his life, as if we were God's spies." Yet Burns's sins and miseries left his heart unspoiled, and this cannot be said of Poe. After all, the austere virtues — the virtues of Emerson and of Whittier — afford the best soil for genius.

I like best to think of Poe as associated with his betrothed, Sarah Helen Whitman, whom I saw sometimes in her later years. That gifted woman had outlived her early friends and loves and hopes, and perhaps her literary fame, such as it was: she had certainly outlived her recognized ties with Poe, and all but his memory. There she dwelt in her little suite of rooms, bearing youth still in her heart and in her voice, and on her hair also, and in her dress. Her dimly-lighted parlor was always decked, here and there, with scarlet; and she sat, robed in white, with her back always turned to the light, thus throwing a discreetly tinted shadow over her still thoughtful and noble face. She seemed a person embalmed while still alive: it was as if she might dwell forever there, prolonging into an indefinite future the tradition of a poet's love; and when we remembered that she had been Poe's betrothed, that his kisses had touched her lips, that she still believed in him and was his defender, all criticism might well, for her sake, be disarmed, and her saintly life atone for his stormy and sad career.

THOREAU.

THERE is no fame more permanent than that which begins its real growth after the death of an author; and such is the fame of Thoreau. Before his death he had published but two books, "A Week on the Concord and Merrimack Rivers." and "Walden." Four more have since been printed, besides a volume of his letters and two biographies. One of these last appeared within a year or two in England, where he was, up to the time of his death, absolutely unknown. Such things are not accidental or the result of whim, and they indicate that the literary fame of Thoreau is secure. Indeed, it has already survived two of the greatest dangers that can beset reputation, — a brilliant satirist for a critic, and an injudicious friend for a biographer.

Both admirer and censor, both Channing in his memoir, and Lowell in his well-known criticism, have brought the eccentricities of Thoreau into undue prominence, and have placed too little stress

on the vigor, the good sense, the clear perceptions, of the man. I have myself walked, talked, and corresponded with him, and can testify that the impression given by both these writers is far removed from that ordinarily made by Thoreau himself. While tinged here and there, like most New England thinkers of his time, with the manner of Emerson, he was yet, as a companion, essentially original, who'some, and enjoyable. Though more or less of a humorist, nursing his own whims, and capable of being tiresome when they came uppermost, he was easily led away from them to the vast domains of literature and nature, and then poured forth endless streams of the most interesting talk. He taxed the patience of his companions, but not more so, on the whole, than is done by many other eminent talkers when launched upon their favorite themes.

It is hard for one who thus knew him to be quite patient with Lowell in what seems almost wanton misrepresentation. Lowell applies to Thoreau the word "indolent:" but you might as well speak of the indolence of a self-registering thermometer; it does not go about noisily, yet it never knows an idle moment. Lowell says that Thoreau "looked with utter contempt on the august drama of destiny, of which his country was the scene, and on

which the curtain had already risen ;”¹ but was it Thoreau, or Lowell, who found a voice when the curtain fell, after the first act of that drama, upon the scaffold of John Brown? Lowell accuses him of a “seclusion which keeps him in the public eye,” and finds something “delightfully absurd” in his addressing six volumes under such circumstances to the public, when the fact is that most of these volumes were made up by friends, after Thoreau’s death, from his manuscripts, or from his stray papers in newspapers and magazines. Lowell accepts throughout the popular misconception — and has, indeed, done much to strengthen it — that Thoreau hated civilization, and believed only in the wilderness ; whereas Thoreau defined his own position on this point with exceeding clearness, and made it essentially the same with that of his critics. “For a permanent residence it seemed to me that there could be no comparison between this [Concord] and the wilderness, necessary as the latter is for a resource and a background, the raw material of all our civilization. The wilderness is simple almost to barrenness. The partially cultivated country it is which chiefly has inspired, and will continue to inspire, the strains of poets such as compose the mass of any literature.”²

¹ *My Study Windows*, p. 206. ² *Maine Woods*, p. 159; written in 1846.

Seen in the light of such eminently sensible remarks as these, it will by and by be discovered that Thoreau's whole attitude has been needlessly distorted. Lowell says that "his shanty-life was mere impossibility, so far as his own conception of it goes, as an entire independency of mankind. The tub of Diogenes had a sounder bottom."¹ But what a man of straw is this that Lowell is constructing! What is this "shanty-life"? A young man living in a country village, and having a passion for the minute observation of nature, and a love for Greek and Oriental reading, takes it into his head to build himself a study, not in the garden or the orchard, but in the woods, by the side of a lake. Happening to be poor, and to live in a time when social experiments are in vogue at Brook Farm and elsewhere, he takes a whimsical satisfaction in seeing how cheaply he can erect his hut, and afterwards support himself by the labor of his hands. He is not really banished from the world, nor does he seek or profess banishment: indeed, his house is not two miles from his mother's door; and he goes to the village every day or two, by his own showing, to hear the news.² In this quiet abode he spends two years, varied by an occasional excursion into the deeper wilderness at a

¹ My Study Windows, p. 208.

² Walden, p. 181.

distance. He earns an honest living by gardening and land-surveying, makes more close and delicate observations on nature than any other American has ever made, and writes the only book yet written in America, to my thinking, that bears an annual perusal. Can it be really true that this is a life so wasted, so unpardonable?

The artist LaFarge built himself a studio as bare as Thoreau's and almost as lonely, among the Paradise Rocks, near Newport, and used to withdraw from the fashionable summer world to that safe retreat. Lowell himself has celebrated in immortal verse the self-seclusion of Professor Gould, who would lock himself into his Albany observatory, and leave his indignant trustees to "admire the keyhole's contour grand" from without. Is the naturalist's work so much inferior to the artist's, — are the stars of thought so much less important than those of space, — that LaFarge and Gould are to be praised for their self-devotion, and yet Thoreau is to be held up to all coming time as selfish? For my own part, with "Walden" in my hands, I wish that every other author in America might try the experiment of two years in a "shanty."

Let me not seem to do injustice to Lowell, who closes his paper on Thoreau with a generous tribute

that does much to redeem his earlier injustice. The truth is, that Thoreau shared the noble protest against worldliness of what is called the "transcendental" period, in America, and naturally shared some of the intellectual extravagances of that seething time; but he did not, like some of his contemporaries, make his whims an excuse for mere selfishness, and his home life—always the best test—was thoroughly affectionate and faithful. His lifelong celibacy was due, if I have been correctly informed, to an early act of lofty self-abnegation toward his own brother, whose love had taken the same direction with his own. Certainly his personal fortitude amid the privations and limitations of his own career was nothing less than heroic. There is nothing finer in literary history than his description, in his unpublished diary, of receiving from his publisher the unsold copies—nearly the whole edition—of his "Week on the Concord and Merrimack Rivers," and of his carrying the melancholy burden up-stairs on his shoulders to his study. "I have now a library," he says, "of nearly nine hundred volumes, over seven hundred of which I wrote myself."¹

It will always be an interesting question, how far

¹ By the kindness of my friend H. G. O. Blake, Esq., of Worcester, Mass., the custodian of Thoreau's manuscripts, I am enabled to print this entire passage at the end of this chapter.

Thoreau's peculiar genius might have been modified or enriched by society or travel. In his diary he expresses gratitude to Providence, or, as he quaintly puts it, "to those who have had the handling of me," that his life has been so restricted in these directions, and that he has thus been compelled to extract its utmost nutriment from the soil where he was born. Yet in examining these diaries, even more than in reading his books, one is led to doubt, after all, whether this mental asceticism was best for him, just as one suspects that the vegetable diet in which he exulted may possibly have shortened his life. A larger experience might have liberalized some of his judgments, and softened some of his verdicts. He was not as just to men as to woodchucks; and his "simplify, I say, simplify," might well have been relaxed a little for mankind, in view of the boundless affluence of external nature. The world of art might also have deeply influenced him, had the way been opened for its closer study. Emerson speaks of "the raptures of a citizen arrived at his first meadow;" but a deep, ascetic soul like Thoreau's could hardly have failed to be touched to a far profounder emotion by the first sight of a cathedral.

The impression that Thoreau was but a minor Emerson will in time pass away, like the early class-

ification of Emerson as a second-hand Carlyle. All three were the children of their time, and had its family likeness ; but Thoreau had the *lumen siccum*, or "dry light," beyond either of the others ; indeed, beyond all men of his day. His temperament was like his native air in winter, — clear, frosty, inexpressibly pure and bracing. His power of literary appreciation was something marvellous, and his books might well be read for their quotations, like the sermons of Jeremy Taylor. His daring imagination ventured on the delineation of just those objects in nature which seem most defiant of description, as smoke, mist, haze ; and his three poems on these themes have an exquisite felicity of structure such as nothing this side of the Greek anthology can equal. Indeed, the value of the classic languages was never better exemplified than in their influence on his training. They were real "humanities" to him ; linking him with the great memories of the race, and with high intellectual standards, so that he could never, like some of his imitators, treat literary art as a thing unmanly and trivial. His selection of points in praising his favorite books shows this discrimination. He loves to speak of "the elaborate beauty and finish, and the lifelong literary labors of the ancients . . . works as refined, as solidly done, and as beautiful

almost, as the morning itself."¹ I remember how that fine old classical scholar, the late John Glen King, of Salem, used to delight in Thoreau as being "the only man who thoroughly loved both nature and Greek."

Thoreau died at forty-four, without having achieved fame or fortune. It is common to speak of his life as a failure; but to me it seems, with all its drawbacks, to have been a great and eminent success. Even testing it only by the common appetite of authors for immortality, his seems already a sure and enviable place. Time is rapidly melting away the dross from his writings, and exhibiting their gold. But his standard was higher than the mere desire for fame, and he has told it plainly. "There is nowhere recorded," he complains, "a simple and irrepressible satisfaction with the gift of life, any memorable praise of God. . . . If the day and the night are such that you greet them with joy, and life emits a fragrance, like flowers and sweet-scented herbs, — is more elastic, starry, and immortal, — that is your success."²

NOTE.— The following passage is now first published, from Thoreau's manuscript diary, the date being Oct. 28, 1853:—

"For a year or two past, my publisher, Munroe, has been

¹ Walden, p. 23.

² Walden, pp. 85, 233.

writing from time to time to ask what disposition should be made of the copies of 'A Week on the Concord and Merrimack Rivers,' still on hand, and at last suggesting that he had use for the room they occupied in his cellar. So I had them all sent to me here; and they have arrived to-day by express, piling the man's wagon, seven hundred and six copies out of an edition of one thousand, which I bought of Munroe four years ago, and have been ever since paying for, and have not quite paid for yet. The wares are sent to me at last, and I have an opportunity to examine my purchase. They are something more substantial than fame, as my back knows, which has borne them up two flights of stairs to a place similar to that to which they trace their origin. Of the remaining two hundred ninety and odd, seventy-five were given away, the rest sold. I have now a library of nearly nine hundred volumes, over seven hundred of which I wrote myself. Is it not well that the author should behold the fruits of his labor? My works are piled up in my chamber, half as high as my head, my *opera omnia*. This is authorship. These are the work of my brain. There was just one piece of good luck in the venture. The unbound were tied up by the printer four years ago in stout paper wrappers, and inscribed, 'H. D. Thoreau's Concord River, fifty copies.' So Munroe had only to cross out 'River,' and write 'Mass.,' and deliver them to the expressman at once. I can see now what I write for, and the result of my labors. Nevertheless, in spite of this result, sitting beside the inert mass of my works, I take up my pen to-night to record what thought or experience I may have had, with as much satisfaction as ever. Indeed, I believe that this result is more inspiring and better than if a thousand had bought my wares. It affects my privacy less, and leaves me freer."

HOWELLS.

IT has perhaps been a misfortune to Mr. Howells, that in his position of editor of "The Atlantic Monthly" he has inevitably been shielded from much of that healthful discussion which is usually needed for the making of a good author. Sir Arthur Helps says, that, if ordinary criticism gives us little, it is still worth having: if it is not marked by common sense, it still brings to us the common nonsense, which is quite as important. But the conductor of the leading literary magazine of a nation is very apt to escape this wholesome ordeal. Delicacy of course forbids his admitting any mention of himself, whether for praise or blame, within his own pages. Moreover, his leading literary contemporaries are also his contributors; and for them to discuss him freely, even elsewhere, is like publicly debating the character of one's habitual host. Compare the position, in this respect, of Mr. Howells and of Mr. Henry James. Their writings are equally conspicuous before the community; their merits

are equally marked, and so also are their demerits, real or attributed; yet what a difference in the amount of criticism awarded to each! Each new book by Mr. Howells is received with an almost monotonous praise, as if it had no individuality, no salient points; while each story by Mr. James is debated through and through the newspapers, as if it were a fresh Waverley novel. I see no reason for this difference, except that Mr. Howells edits "The Atlantic Monthly," and that all other American writers are, as it were, sitting at his table, or wishing themselves there. He must himself regret this result, for he is too essentially an artist not to prize honest and faithful criticism; and it is almost needless to say that his career as an author has been thoroughly modest and free from all the arts of self-praise.

The peculiar charm of his prose style has also, doubtless, had its effect in disarming criticism. He rarely fails to give pleasure by the mere process of writing, and this is much, to begin with; just as, when we are listening to conversation, a musical voice gratifies us almost more than wit or wisdom. Mr. Howells is without an equal in America — and therefore without an equal among his English-speaking contemporaries — as to some of the most attractive literary graces. He has no rival in half-

tints, in modulations, in subtle phrases that touch the edge of an assertion and yet stop short of it. He is like a skater who executes a hundred graceful curves within the limits of a pool a few yards square. Miss Austen, the novelist, once described her art as a little bit of ivory, on which she produced small effect after much labor. She underrated her own skill, as the comparison in some respects underrates that of Howells; but his field is—or has until lately seemed to be—the little bit of ivory.

This is attributing to him only what he has been careful to claim for himself. He tells his methods very frankly, and his first literary principle has been to look away from great passions, and rather to elevate the commonplace by minute touches. Not only does he prefer this, but he does not hesitate to tell us sometimes, half jestingly, that it is the only thing to do. "As in literature the true artist will shun the use even of real events if they are of an improbable character, so the sincere observer of man will not desire to look upon his heroic or occasional phases, but will seek him in his habitual moods of vacancy and tiresomeness."¹ He may not mean to lay this down as a canon of universal authority, but he accepts it himself; and he accepts with it the risk involved of a too-limited and micro-

¹ Their Wedding Journey, p. 86.

scopic range. That he has finally escaped this peril, is due to the fact that his method went, after all, deeper than he admitted : he was not merely a good-natured observer, like Geoffrey Crayon, Gentleman, but he had thoughts and purposes, something to protest against, and something to say.

He is often classed with Mr. James as representing the international school of novelists, yet in reality they belong to widely different subdivisions. After all, Mr. James has permanently set up his easel in Europe, Mr. Howells in America ; and the latter has been, from the beginning, far less anxious to compare Americans with Europeans than with one another. He is international only if we adopt Mr. Emerson's saying, that Europe stretches to the Alleghanies. As a native of Ohio, transplanted to Massachusetts, he never can forego the interest implied in this double point of view. The Europeanized American, and, if we may so say, the Americanized American, are the typical figures that re-appear in his books. Even in "The Lady of the Aroostook," although the voyagers reach the other side at last, the real contrast is found on board ship ; and, although his heroine was reared in a New-England village, he cannot forego the satisfaction of having given her California for a birth-place. Mr. James writes "international episodes :

Mr. Howells writes inter-oceanic episodes : his best scenes imply a dialogue between the Atlantic and Pacific slopes.

It was long expected that there would appear some sequel to his "Chance Acquaintance." Bostonians especially wished to hear more of Miles Arbuton : they said, "It is impossible to leave a man so well-dressed in a situation so humiliating." But the sequel has, in reality, come again and again ; the same theme re-appears in "Out of the Question," in "The Lady of the Aroostook ;" it will re-appear while Mr. Howells lives. He is really contributing important studies to the future organization of our society. How is it to be stratified? How much weight is to be given to intellect, to character, to wealth, to antecedents, to inheritance? Not only must a republican nation meet and solve these problems, but the solution is more assisted by the writers of romances than by the compilers of statistics. Fourth of July orators cannot even state the problem : it almost baffles the finest touch. As, in England, you may read every thing ever written about the Established Church, and yet, after all, if you wish to know what a bishop or a curate is, you must go to Trollope's novels, so, to trace American "society" in its formative process, you must go to Howells ; he alone shows you the es-

essential forces in action. He can philosophize well enough on the subject, as where he points out that hereditary wealth in America as yet represents "nothing in the world, no great culture, no political influence, no civic aspiration, not even a pecuniary force, nothing but a social set, an alien club life, a tradition of dining."¹ But he is not at heart a philosopher; he is a novelist, which is better, and his dramatic situations recur again and again to the essential point.

It is this constant purpose which gives dignity and weight to his American delineations, even where he almost wantonly checks himself and disappoints us. Were he merely, as some suppose, a skilful miniature-painter of young girls at watering-places, his sphere would be very circumscribed. At times he seems tempted to yield to this limitation—during his brief foray into the path of short dramatic sketches, for instance. These sketches provoked comparison with innumerable French trifles, which they could not rival in execution. "Private Theatricals" offers the same thing on a larger scale, and under still greater disadvantages. Mrs. Farrell reveals herself, at the first glance, as a coquette too shallow and vulgar to be really interesting; and she never rises above that level until

¹ *Their Wedding Journey*, p. 69.

she disappears from the scene, flinging her last net for the cow-boy in the pasture. Her habit of flirting is a garment deliberately put on, an armor that creaks in the wearing. But if you wish to see how a Frenchman draws a coquette, read "Le Fiancé de Mlle. St. Maur," by Cherbuliez. The coquetry of Mme. d'Arolles is always round her as an atmosphere, intangible, all-embracing, fold within fold; she coquets even with a rudimentary organ in herself that might be called her conscience; and then, besides this enveloping atmosphere, she wears always a thin garment of social refinement that seems to shield her even when the last shred of decorum is about to drop. She is a thoroughly artistic creation; in watching her never so closely, you cannot see the wires pulled; but in "Private Theatricals" we seem constantly to have notice given, "Please observe, Mrs. Farrell is about to attitudinize!"

The moral of all this is, that Mr. Howells cannot be, if he would, an artist *per se*, like Droz, in reading whose brilliant trifles we are in a world where the execution is all, the thought nothing, and the moral less than nothing. Nor does he succeed, like Thackeray, in making a novel attractive without putting a single agreeable character into it: Thackeray barely accomplished this in "Vanity

Fair ;" Mr. Howells was far less successful in the most powerful and least satisfactory of all his books, "A Foregone Conclusion." The greatest step he has ever taken, both in popularity and in artistic success, has been won by trusting himself to a generous impulse, and painting in "The Lady of the Aroostook" a character worth the pains of describing. The book is not, to my thinking, free from faults: the hero poses and prosés, and the drunken man is so realistic as to be out of place and overdone; but the character of the heroine seems to me the high-water mark of Mr. Howells. It has been feared that he would always remain the charming delineator of people who were, after all, undersized, — heroes and heroines like the little *figurines* from Tanagra, or the admirable miniature groups of John Rogers. He has now allowed himself a bolder sweep of arm, a more generous handling of full-sized humanity; and with this work begins, we may fain believe, the maturity of his genius.

NOTE. — Since the first edition of this work appeared, Mr. Howells has done much, in the creation of a character so strong and original as Silas Lapham, to vindicate the prediction above implied. There is no space here to enter on the discussion into which he has latterly thrown himself with such chivalrous devotion, as to the true sphere of fiction. On this point the whole question seems simply to be, whether realism is to be regarded as a swing of the pendulum, or as a guide-post; and here I must take issue with Mr. Howells, and hold to the pendulum theory.

HELEN JACKSON. ("H. H.")

M'LE DE MONTPENSIER, grand-daughter of Henri Quatre, is said to have been "so famous in history that her name never appears in it;" she being known only as "La Grande Mademoiselle." This anonymousness may help the fame of a princess, but it must hurt that of an author. The initials "L. E. L.," so familiar to some of us in childhood, stood for a fame soon forgotten; and this not so much because her poetry was weak, but because her name was in a manner nameless. However popular might be the poems of "H. H.," they were still attached to a rather vague and formless personality so long as these initials only were given; to combine with this the still remoter individuality of "Saxe Holm," was only to deepen the sense of vagueness; and if all the novels of the "No Name" series, instead of two of them, had been attributed to the same shadowy being; every one would have pronounced the suggestion quite credible. To take these various threads of mystery,

and weave them into a substantial fame, this passed the power of public admiration. At any rate, an applause so bewildered could hardly be heard across the Atlantic; and it is almost exasperating to find that in England, for instance, where so many feeble American reputations have been revived only to die, there are few critics who know even the name of the woman who has come nearest in our day and tongue to the genius of Elizabeth Barrett Browning, and who has made Christina Rossetti and Jean Ingelow appear but second-rate celebrities.

When some one asked Emerson a few years since whether he did not think "H. H." the best woman-poet on this continent, he answered in his meditative way, "Perhaps we might as well omit the *woman*;" thus placing her, at least in that moment's impulse, at the head of all. He used to cut her poems from the newspapers as they appeared, to carry them about with him, and to read them aloud. His especial favorites were the most condensed and the deepest, those having something of that kind of obscurity which Coleridge pronounced to be a compliment to the reader. His favorite among them all is or was the sonnet entitled

"THOUGHT."

"O Messenger, art thou the king, or I?
 Thou dalliest outside the palace-gate
 Till on thine idle armor lie the late
 And heavy dews : the morn's bright, scornful eye
 Reminds thee ; then, in subtle mockery,
 Thou smilest at the window where I wait
 Who bade thee ride for life. In empty state
 My days go on, while false hours prophesy
 Thy quick return ; at last in sad despair
 I cease to bid thee, leave thee free as air ;
 When lo ! thou stand'st before me glad and fleet,
 And lay'st undreamed-of treasures at my feet.
 Ah ! messenger, thy royal blood to buy,
 I am too poor. Thou art the king, not I."¹

The uncontrollableness of thought by will has never been better expressed by words than in this sonnet ; and there are others which utter emotion so profoundly, and yet with such artistic quiet, that each brief poem seems the summary of a life. Take this, for instance, describing a love that, having once found its shore, burns its ships behind it, and absolutely cuts off all retreat : —

"BURNT SHIPS."

"O Love, sweet Love, who came with rosy sail
 And foaming prow across the misty sea !
 O Love, brave Love, whose faith was full and free

¹ Verses by H. H., p. 121.

That lands of sun and gold which could not fail
 Lay in the west, — that bloom no wintry gale
 Could blight, and eyes whose love thine own should be,
 Called thee with steadfast voice of prophecy
 To shores unknown !

“ O Love, poor Love, avail
 Thee nothing now thy faiths, thy braveries ;
 There is no sun, no bloom ; a cold wind strips
 The bitter foam from off the wave where dips
 No more thy prow ; the eyes are hostile eyes ;
 The gold is hidden ; vain thy tears and cries :
 O Love, poor Love, why didst thou burn thy ships ? ”¹

“ H. H. ” writes another class of poems, that, with a grace and wealth like Andrew Marvell’s, carry us into the very life of external nature, or link it with the heart of man. Emerson’s “ Humblebee ” is not a creation more fresh and wholesome than is

“ MY STRAWBERRY.

“ O marvel, fruit of fruits, I pause
 To reckon thee. I ask what cause
 Set free so much of red from heats
 At core of earth, and mixed such sweets
 With sour and spice ; what was that strength
 Which out of darkness, length by length,
 Spun all thy shining thread of vine
 Netting the fields in bond as thine ;
 I see thy tendrils drink by sips
 From grass and clover’s smiling lips ;

¹ Verses, p. 71.

I hear thy roots dig down for wells
 Tapping the meadow's hidden cells;
 Whole generations of green things,
 Descended from long lines of springs,
 I see make room for thee to bide
 A quiet comrade by their side;
 I see the creeping peoples go
 Mysterious journeys to and fro;
 Treading to right and left of thee,
 Doing thee homage wonderingly.
 I see the wild bees as they fare
 Thy cups of honey drink, but spare;
 I mark thee bathe and bathe again
 In sweet uncalendared spring rain.
 I watch how all May has of sun
 Makes haste to have thy ripeness done,
 While all her nights let dews escape
 To set and cool thy perfect shape.
 Ah, fruit of fruits, no more I pause
 To dream and seek thy hidden laws!
 I stretch my hand, and dare to taste
 In instant of delicious waste
 On single feast, all things that went
 To make the empire thou hast spent."¹

As the most artistic among her verses I should class the "Gondolieds," in which all Venice seems reflected in the movement and cadence, while the thought is fresh and new and strong. Then there are poems which seem to hold all secrets of pas-

¹ Verses, p. 166.

sion trembling on the lips, yet forbear to tell them ; and others, on a larger scale, which have a grander rhythmical movement than most of our poets have dared even to attempt. Of these the finest, to my ear, is "Resurgam ;" but I remember that Charlotte Cushman preferred the "Funeral March," and loved to read it in public. Those who heard her can never forget the solemnity with which she recited those stately cadences, or the grandeur of her half-glance over the shoulder as she named first among the hero's funeral attendants

"Majestic Death, his freedman, following."

"H. H." reaches the popular heart best in a class of poems easy to comprehend, thoroughly human in sympathy ; poems of love, of motherhood, of bereavement ; poems such as are repeated and preserved in many a Western cabin, cheering and strengthening many a heart. Other women have exerted a similar power ; but in the hands of a writer like Alice Cary, for instance, the influence is shallow, though pure and wholesome ; she sounds no depths as this later poet sounds them. The highest type of this class of Helen Jackson's verses may be found in the noble poem entitled "Spinning," which begins : —

“ Like a blind spinner in the sun
 I tread my days ;
 I know that all the threads will run
 Appointed ways ;
 I know each day will bring its task,
 And, being blind, no more I ask.”¹

No finer symbolic picture of human life has ever been framed: Henry Vaughan, had he been a woman, might have written it.

If, in addition to her other laurels, Mrs. Jackson is the main author of the “Saxe Holm” tales, she must be credited not only with some of the very best stories yet written in America, — “Draxy Miller’s Dowry,” for instance, — but with one of the best-kept of all literary secrets. There has been something quite dramatic in the skill with which the puzzle has been kept alive by the appearance of imaginary claimants — if imaginary they be — to the honor of this authorship: now a maiden lady in the interior of New York; now a modest young girl whose only voucher, Celia Burleigh, died without revealing her name. I do not know whether any of these claimants took the pains to write out whole stories in manuscript, — as an Irish pretender copied out whole chapters of Miss Edgeworth’s “Castle Rackrent,” with corrections and erasures,

¹ Verses, p. 14.

— but it is well known that the editors of "Scribner's Monthly" were approached by some one who professed to have dropped the "Saxe Holm" stories in the street, and demanded that they should be restored to him. He was suppressed by the simple expedient of inviting him to bring in some specimens of his own poetry, that it might be compared with that of "Draxy Miller;" but the modest young girls and the apocryphal rural contributors were less easily abolished, though time has abated their demands. The more Mrs. Jackson denied the authorship, the more resolutely the public mind intrenched itself in the belief that she had something to do with the stories, and that at least the verses therein contained were hers and hers alone. There were coincidences of personal and local details, to connect her with the veiled author; and the fantastic title of one tale, "The One-legged Dancers," had previously appeared in her "Bits of Travel."¹ The final verdict seemed to be that she must have written the books, with enough of aid from some friend to justify her persistent denial; and ingenious critics soon began to see internal traces of a double authorship, while this to other critics seemed altogether absurd.

The publication of "Mercy Philbrick's Choice"

¹ Bits of Travel, p. 65.

and "Hetty's Strange History" only revived the same questions. The plots of these books showed the hand of "Saxe Holm," the occasional verses that of "H. H." Both novels brought a certain disappointment: they had obvious power, but were too painful to be heartily enjoyed. After all, the public mind is rather repelled by a tragedy, since people wish to be made happy. Great injustice has been done by many critics, I think, to "Hetty's Strange History." While its extraordinary power is conceded, it has been called morbid and immoral; yet it is as stern a tale of retribution as "Madame Bovary" or "The Scarlet Letter." We rarely find in fiction any very severe penalties meted out to a wrong act done from noble motives. In Jean Paul's "Siebenkäs" the husband feigns death in order that his wife may find happiness without him: he succeeds in his effort, and is at last made happy himself. In "Hetty's Strange History" the wife effaces herself with precisely the same object,—for her husband's sake: but the effort fails; the husband is not made happy by her absence, and when they are re-united the memory of her deception cannot be banished, so that after the first bliss of re-union they find that complete healing can never come. Only a deep nature could have planned,

only a very firm pen could have traced, the final punishment of Hetty's sin.

One of the acutest critics in America said of Saxe Holm: "She stands on the threshold of the greatest literary triumphs ever won by an American woman." It must be owned that she still lingers there: we still wait for any complete and unquestionable victory. Who knows but that versatile imagination may already have sought some other outlet, and she may already be mystifying her public under some new name? And of "H. H." as a poet it must be said that she seems of late to be half shrinking from her full career, and to be turning rather to the path of descriptive prose. She has always excelled in this: her "German Landlady" is unsurpassed in its way, and her new experiences of Western residence have only added fullness and finish to this part of her literary work. No one has ever written of frontier-life so well as she, in her "Bits of Travel at Home;" with such hearty sympathy, with a tone so discriminating, and with such absence of the merely coarse or melodramatic. All the California writers have not secured for the life of that region such a place in the world of art as she is giving to Colorado; all their work, however brilliant, is encumbered with what is crude, cheap, exaggerated, and therefore temporary; hers

is clear and firm and strong ; and those who regret her absence from her early home can yet rejoice that she dwells amid scenery so magnificent, and in so absorbing a current of human life.

NOTE.—The death of Mrs. Jackson, while yet in the zenith of her powers, did not occur until she had, in the remarkable story of "Ramona," fully vindicated that estimate placed upon her genius in the preceding pages; nor is it given to many writers to pass, as she did, from the depths and heights of personal emotion to the direct contest with a gigantic wrong. In this mission, moreover, she showed an executive faculty and a power of continuous practical effort which surprised those who knew her best.

JAMES.

WE are growing more cosmopolitan and varied, in these United States of America ; and our authors are gaining much, if they are also losing a little, in respect to training. The early career of an American author used to be tolerably fixed and clear, if limited ; a college education, a few months in Europe, a few years in some profession, and then an entrance into literature by some side-door. In later times, the printing-office has sometimes been substituted for the college, and has given a new phase of literary character distinct from the other, but not less valuable. Mr. Henry James belongs to neither of the classes thus indicated : he may be said to have been trained in literature by literature itself, so early did he begin writing, and so incessantly has he written. We perhaps miss in his works something of the method which the narrower classical nurture was supposed to give ; and we find few traces of that contact with the mass of mankind which

comes through mere daily duty to the professional man, the business man, the journalist. Mr. James has kept a little too good company: we do not find in his books such refreshing types of hearty and robust manhood as Howells, with all his daintiness, finds it easy to depict in Colonel Ellison and the skipper of the Aroostook. Then Mr. James's life has been so far transatlantic, that one hardly knows whether he would wish to be accounted an American writer, after all; so that his education, his point of view, his methods, all unite to place him in a class by himself.

It is pleasant to see a man write, as he has always done, with abundant energy, and seemingly from the mere love of writing. Yet it is impossible to deny that he has suffered from this very profusion. Much of his early work seems a sort of self-training, gained at the expense of his readers; each sheet, each story, has been hurried into print before the ink was dry, in order to test it on the public,—a method singularly removed from the long and lonely maturing of Hawthorne. "*L'oisiveté est nécessaire aux esprits, aussi bien que le travail.*" Even the later books of Mr. James, especially his travels and his essays, show something of this defect. What a quarry of admirable suggestions is, for instance, his essay on Balzac;

but how prolix it is, what repetitions, what a want of condensation and method! The same is true, in a degree, of his papers on George Sand and Turgéniéff, while other chapters in his "French Poets and Novelists" are scarcely more than sketches: the paper on the *Théâtre Français* hardly mentions Sarah Bernhardt; and, indeed, that on Turgéniéff says nothing of his masterpiece, "Terres Vierges." Through all these essays he shows delicacy, epigram, quickness of touch, penetration; but he lacks symmetry of structure, and steadiness of hand.

We can trace in the same book, also, some of the author's limitations as an imaginative artist, since in criticising others a man shows what is wanting in himself. When he says, for instance, that a monarchical society is "more available for the novelist than any other," he shows that he does not quite appreciate the strong point of republicanism, in that it develops real individuality in proportion as it diminishes conventional distinctions. The truth is, that the modern novel has risen with the advance of democratic society, on the ruins of feudalism. Another defect is seen from time to time, when, in criticising some well-known book, he misses its special points of excellence. Take, for instance, his remarks on that masterly and

repulsive novel, "Madame Bovary." To say of the author of that work that his "theory as a novelist, briefly expressed, is to begin at the outside,"¹ seems almost whimsically unjust. There is not a character in modern fiction developed more essentially from within than that of this heroine: all her sins and sorrows are virtually predicted in the early chapters; even Mr. James has to admit that it "could not have been otherwise"² with her, thereby taking back his own general assertion. Then he says "every thing in the book is ugly,"³ whereas one of its salient points is the beauty of the natural descriptions in which its most painful incidents are framed. Finally, — and this is the most puzzling misconception of all, — Mr. James utterly fails to see the bearing of one of the pivotal points of the narrative, an unfortunate surgical operation performed by the heroine's husband, a country doctor: he calls it an "artistic bravado,"⁴ and treats it as a mere episode of doubtful value, whereas it is absolutely essential to the working-out of the plot. The situation is this: Madame Bovary is being crushed to the earth by living in a social vacuum, with a stupid husband whom she despises, and has already deceived. She has just felt a

¹ French Poets and Novelists, p. 256.

² Ibid., p. 261.

³ Ibid., p. 265.

twinge of remorse, after receiving an affectionate letter from her father; when suddenly this commonplace husband is presented to her eyes in a wholly new light, — that of an unappreciated man of genius, who has by a single act won a place among the great surgeons of his time. All that is left undepraved in her nature is touched and roused by this: she will do any thing, bear any thing, for such a husband. The illusion lasts but a few days, and is pitilessly torn away: the husband proves a mere vulgar, ignorant quack, even duller, emptier, more hopeless, than she had dreamed. The reaction takes her instantly downward, and with that impulse she sinks to rise no more. The author himself (Flaubert) takes the pains to warn us distinctly beforehand of the bearing of this incident; ¹ but his precaution seems needless, the thing explains itself. It is one of the strongest and clearest passages in the whole tragedy, and it seems as if there must be some defect of artistic sensibility in any critic who misses his way here. Or else — which is more probable — it is another instance of that haste in literary workmanship which is one of Mr. James's besetting sins.

¹ " Elle demeurait fort embarrassée dans sa velleité de sacrifice, quand l'apothécaire vint à propos lui fournir une occasion." — MADAME BOVARY, p. 210.

It may be one result of this extreme rapidity of production, that Mr. James uses certain catch-words so often as to furnish almost a shibboleth for his style ; such words, for instance, as "brutal," "puerile," "immense." Another result is seen in his indifference to careful local coloring, especially where the scene is laid in the United States. When he draws Americans in Europe, he is at home ; when he brings Europeans across the Atlantic, he never seems quite sure of his ground, except in Newport, which is in some respects the least American spot on this continent. He opens his "Europeans" by exhibiting horse-cars in the streets of Boston nearly ten years before their introduction, and his whole sketch of the Wentworth family gives a sense of vagueness. It is not difficult to catch a few unmistakable points, and portray a respectable elderly gentleman reading "The Daily Advertiser ;" but all beyond this is indefinite, and, when otherwise, sometimes gives quite an incorrect impression of the place and period described. The family portrayed has access to "the best society in Boston ;" yet the daughter, twenty-three years old, has "never seen an artist," though the picturesque figure of Allston had but lately disappeared from the streets, at the time mentioned, and Cheney, Staigg, and Eastman Johnson might be seen there any day, with

plenty of other artists less known. The household is perfectly amazed and overwhelmed at the sight of two foreigners, although there probably were more cultivated Europeans in Boston thirty years ago than now, having been drawn thither by the personal celebrity or popularity of Agassiz, Ticknor, Longfellow, Sumner, and Dr. Howe. The whole picture — though it is fair to remember that the author calls it a sketch only — seems more like a delineation of American society by Fortunio or Alexandre Dumas *filz*, than like a portraiture by one to the manor born. The truth is, that Mr. James's cosmopolitanism is, after all, limited: to be really cosmopolitan, a man must be at home even in his own country.

There are no short stories in our recent literature, I think, which are so good as Mr. James's best, — "Madame de Mauves," for instance, and "The Madonna of the Future." Even these sometimes lack condensation; but they have a thoroughly original grasp, and fine delineations of character. It is a great step downward from these to the somewhat vulgar horrors contained in "A Romance of Certain Old Clothes." The author sometimes puts on a cynicism which does not go very deep; and the young lovers of his earlier tales had a disagreeable habit of swearing at young ladies, and ordering them about. Yet he has kept

himself very clear from the disagreeable qualities of the French fiction he loves. His books never actually leave a bad taste in one's mouth, as Charlotte Brontë said of French novels; and, indeed, no one has touched with more delicate precision the vexed question of morality in art. He finely calls the longing after a moral ideal "this southern slope of the mind,"¹ and says of the ethical element, "It is in reality simply a part of the richness of inspiration: it has nothing to do with the artistic process, and it has every thing to do with the artistic effect."² This is admirable; and it is a vindication of this attribute when we find that Mr. James's most successful social stories, "An International Episode," and "Daisy Miller," have been written with distinct purpose, and convey lessons. He has achieved no greater triumph than when, in this last-named book, he succeeds in holding our sympathy and even affection, after all, for the essential innocence and rectitude of the poor wayward girl whose follies he has so mercilessly portrayed.

It cannot be said that Mr. James has yet succeeded in producing a satisfactory novel: as a clever woman has said, he should employ some one else to write the last few pages. However strong the characterizations, however skilful the plot, the

¹ French Poets and Novelists, p. 114.

² *Ibid.*, p. 82.

reader is left discontented. If in this respect he seems behind Howells, it must be remembered that James habitually deals with profounder emotions, and is hence more liable to be overmastered. Longfellow says to himself in his "Hyperion," "O thou poor authorling! Reach a little deeper into the human heart! Touch those strings, touch those deeper strings more boldly, or the notes shall die away like whispers, and no ear shall hear them save thine own." It is James rather than Howells who has heeded this counsel. The very disappointment which the world felt at the close of "The American" was in some sense a tribute to its power: the author had called up characters and situations which could not be cramped, at last, within the conventional limits of a stage-ending. As a piece of character-drawing, the final irresolution of the hero was simply perfect: it seemed one of the cases where a romancer conjures up persons who are actually alive, and who insist on working out a destiny of their own, irrespective of his wishes. To be thus conquered by one's own creation might seem one of those defeats that are greater than victories; yet it is the business of the novelist, after all, to keep his visionary people well in hand, and to contrive that they shall have their own way, and yet not spoil his climax. In life, as in "The

American," the most complicated situations often settle themselves by events unseen, and the most promising tragedies are cheated of their crisis. But it is not enough that literary art should give a true transcript of nature ; for the work must also comply with the laws of art, and must have a beginning, a middle, and an end. "*Un ouvrage d'art doit être un être, et non une chose arbitraire.*"¹

¹ Pensées de J. Joubert, p. 289.

LOUISA MAY ALCOTT.

THE career of Miss Alcott has not only given pleasure to many readers, and real benefit to not a few, but it has afforded an example of what may be accomplished by talent and industry in the way of worldly success, and this of rather a high kind. She fulfilled that which is to-day the dearest dream of so many young women. Earning her living first by domestic service, she soon passed beyond that; by her own unaided pen she lifted an exceedingly impecunious household into lifelong independence and comfort; and she nursed, in what was for him luxury, the extreme old age of a father whose ideal and unworldly nature had made it very hard for him to afford ordinary comforts and advantages to her youth. This she did without tricks or meanness or self-puffing; without feeling jealousy, or inspiring antagonism. She had the delight of sending sunshine into a myriad of scattered homes, and of teaching many young girls, doubtless, the way to a more generous and noble

life. She was also always true to her principles, outside of literature, was never afraid of unpopular causes, or forgetful of needy friends. She earned in all, doubtless, more than that hundred thousand dollars which is popularly mentioned in the newspapers as the standard of her pecuniary success; and how large a part of this she spent for others will never be known, as she ordered, with judicious foresight, that her letters and papers should be burned. In view of all this, she would doubtless be selected by vast numbers of young girls as their ideal woman; and if the qualifications for such an ideal are intellectual ability and a generous use of it, their selection would be very good. It is rare to see a woman who, if tried by her own standard and that of those immediately around her, has led a nobler or more completely satisfactory life than Louisa Alcott.

But since we ought never to be satisfied, either with ourselves or with anybody else, and since one of the chief uses of the study of fine character is to discover wherein it could be yet finer, there is always a lesson to be drawn from the very limitations of each career. The finest thought ever expressed by Howells, I think, is where he suggests that success itself may perhaps seem very much like failure, seen from the inside; and there are few

eminent persons, probably, so sunk in conceit, that they could not afford to others certain warnings as well as examples from their own achievements. The obituaries usually miss such warnings ; indeed, they are apt to turn expressly away from them, and think it a little ungenerous to draw them ; the consequence being, that such obituaries are as valueless as an inscription on a tombstone, and, like that, reduce all character to a level of commonplace and conventional virtue. There are, perhaps, but two points of warning, or even of limitation, that need to be suggested in connection with Miss Alcott's brilliant career ; but each of these is of some weight.

First, it is fair to ask why this valuable life was cut off so early, — at fifty-five, instead of eighty-eight, this last being her father's term of years. Was it not because she burned the candle too desperately, while his burned calmly, and at times even feebly ? Of late years she had suffered repeatedly, it is stated, from nervous prostration and other disorders coming from excess of work. She never had any leisure : she was always overworked. Grant that this evil came largely from those exacting demands of admirers and correspondents, which have been more than once pointed out by the victims, and which make it often hard for a really useful life

to prolong itself. But I suspect there was another reason, which seldom fails to tell upon successful authors. The late James T. Fields once told me that he asked Charles Reade, when at the height of his fame, "Why do you give us no more of those delightful shorter tales like 'Peg Woffington' and 'Christie Johnstone,' on which your fame was first founded?" — "Because," said Reade simply, "I cannot now afford it." When he was comparatively poor and unknown, he could write such things: when he had achieved fame and fortune, and acquired the habits that come with these, he no longer had the leisure for masterpieces. It is the same with health, time, and life itself. The young girl who earns five dollars by her first published story has an immense sense of wealth: let her cherish it, for she will probably never feel so rich again. As a rule, if you earn five hundred dollars a year, you spend it; if you earn five thousand dollars a year, your standard of expenditures expands to match it; and, for the most part, the more money one earns, the harder it is to take a vacation. This applies to those who spend money selfishly, but it applies with tenfold force to those who are generous. When the writer was planning, in the autumn of 1861, to enlist a regiment for the civil war, it occurred to him to invite the celebrated

John B. Gough to go as chaplain, since his personal magnetism and eloquence, although he was not a clergyman, would be felt through the whole Union army. On inquiry it turned out that Mr. Gough was absolutely fettered by his own large earnings and profuse charities. He could easily earn fifty dollars or a hundred dollars a day the year round, by lecturing; but all this large income was mortgaged in advance to young men whom he was educating, and poor families whom he was supporting, so that he absolutely could not afford to stop work for a moment. Had he been poorer, he could have gone. So when one reads of Miss Alcott's coming into the office of "The Woman's Journal," and bringing a hundred dollars that she had earned "before breakfast," one is led to ask whether it would not have been better not to have earned it, than to give it away so lavishly as to have to go to work after breakfast for another hundred dollars, instead of taking a day off, and letting the tired brain rest. It is the last lesson ever learned by writers and artists, to be wisely economical of themselves, and to spare the sources from which prosperity and usefulness too easily flow.

The other lesson goes deeper. Miss Alcott's intellectual work itself found a limitation in its grade by reason of its ready abundance. She had

the ear of her public : she was, as was said of her, "a benefactor of households," and perhaps she did — it is impossible to prove the contrary — the very highest work of which she was capable. But it was higher for the conscience and the heart than for the intellect. She delineated admirably the best type of plain, simple, loving, affectionate, intelligent American families ; and she has sure allies, and will long have them in every circle of innocent and unspoiled girls. But all this is scarcely more true of her than of Miss Catherine Sedgwick in the last generation. And who now reads — the more's the pity — Miss Sedgwick's tales? The same oblivion which overtook these is fast obscuring the popularity, once so great, of books like "The Lamp-lighter" and "The Wide, Wide World ;" and the lesson of it all is, that for permanent fame, there must be a certain quality of art. Miss Alcott never equalled her first successful work of fiction ; and for the rest of her life, as in the case of Bret Harte, she simply repeated the same few delineations. They were, of course, more innocent and healthful than Harte's, but they were as monotonous. Children, doubtless, continued to cry for them, but no maturer reader — at least, none familiar with literature — cared to keep the run of them. Her muse was domestic, simple, and sociable : the instinct

of art she never had. It is difficult to imagine her as pondering a situation deeply, still less as concerning herself about phrase or diction. In this she was curiously unlike Helen Jackson, who was an artist, both by nature and by habit, and who was able to write "Ramona" so rapidly that it seemed an improvisation, because she had faithfully served an apprenticeship in literary work. Morally and socially Miss Alcott may well be a model to all young writers; but if they are moved by a profound passion for the art of writing, — if they wish to reach an audience remoter than that of to-day, — if they wish to do something that shall add to the lasting treasure of the great literature on which they have fed, — they must look beyond her to greater and more permanent models.

WHIPPLE.

IT takes many years after an author's death to award to him a decisive allotment of fame ; but literary history prizes some men as landmarks, when they are not permanently recorded as lighthouses, still less as fixed stars. It is a comfort to think that many a modest author, and indeed many a mediocre one, may have an unquestioned value in relation to his time, without awaiting the result of any *appel à l'impartiale postérité*, like that which Madame Roland so laboriously prepared. In such a case as that of Edwin Percy Whipple, this preliminary estimate may be made at once and without hesitation. He was an essential part of the literary life of Boston, at a time when that city probably supplied a larger proportion of the literary life of the nation than it will ever again furnish. He was unique among the authors of that time and place in his training, tastes, and mental habit ; the element that he contributed was special and valuable ; he duplicated nobody, while at the same time

he antagonized nobody, and the controversial history of that period will find no place for his name. How much more than this can be claimed for him, it is too early to determine; but this is amply enough to secure for him the position of an essential and noticeable landmark in our American literary history.

It is an important feature in his early career that he constituted a link between the literary and commercial Boston of his earlier time. As Dr. Holmes derived, at the beginning, a certain well-defined prestige from being in literature the representative of the medical profession in America, — its hero, its one conspicuous bid for literary pre-eminence, — so Whipple had, in like manner, the mercantile community, a far larger constituency than the physicians, behind him. He was one of themselves: the Boston Mercantile Library had been his study, the lecture-room of the same association his first field of prominence, his immediate occupation that of secretary of the Merchants' Exchange. At a time when almost all New-England authors came from Harvard College and the training of Professor E. T. Channing, he stepped into the arena with only the merchants' powerful guild behind him. These sponsors could justly claim that he stood already equipped with that clearness of

thought and accuracy of statement which professors of rhetoric often vainly crave in their pupils ; and it is no wonder that he in turn felt the value of his backing, and repaid it by courageous labors and undoubted successes. He was, indeed, the almost solitary instance, at that period, of the self-made man in American literature ; and to represent this type, now familiar enough, was in those days a distinction. He had also the merit of having visibly modelled his style upon Macaulay, then at the height of his fame, and of having been complimented by Macaulay himself ; and this, to a community just beginning the process of self-emancipation from literary colonialism, — a process still incomplete, but then inchoate, — was something. He partook, too, of that re-action which was just setting in from the rather grave and colorless literary style of Dr. W. E. Channing ; and Whipple's crisp and often pungent sentences made this re-action palatable to many who could not yet inure themselves to Emerson. His even temperament saved him from extremes, and his amiability from rancor ; so that while Poe was dealing out bitter personalities in "The Broadway Journal," and many younger writers were following in his track, Whipple, like Longfellow, passed along undisturbed.

By the mere exercise of these moral qualities,

combined with great keenness of insight, he doubtless did a great deal for the American criticism of his day, and must rank with Margaret Fuller Ossoli and far above Poe in the immediate value of his critical work. It is certainly saying a great deal in his praise, to admit that up to a certain time in his life, there was probably no other literary man in America who had so thoroughly made the best of himself, — extracted so thoroughly from his own natural gifts their utmost resources. His memory was great, his reading constant, his acquaintance large, his apprehension ready and clear. He had no gift of extemporaneous oratory, but in conversation he excelled. What he said or wrote was so well grounded, so pithy, so candid, so neat, that you felt for the moment as if it were the final word: it was only upon the second reading that you became conscious of a certain limitation. After all, the thought never went very deep; the attraction of style was evanescent; there was no very wide outlook, no ideal atmosphere. There were wit and keenness and kindly frankness, but no subtile depths, no haunting quality, none of the "seeds of things." These restrictions may have been almost inseparable from a popular lecture, which was the form that he commonly chose; but they were restrictions, all the same. In a time and

place which had produced Emerson, this narrowness of range was a defect almost fatal.

Yet it did not harm his immediate success ; and he is said, in those palmy days of lecturing, to have appeared a thousand times, first and last, before audiences. But now that his lectures — or his essays which might have been lectures — are read critically, many years later, we can see that the same shrinkage which has overtaken the work of Bayard Taylor and Dr. Holland, his compeer upon the lecture platform, has also overtaken his. Whether it was that this platform, by its direct influence, restricted these men, or whether it was that a certain limitation of intellect was best fitted for producing the article precisely available for the lecture market, it is clear that these three illustrate alike the successes and the drawbacks of the lecturing profession. Now that this vocation itself has nearly vanished, these comparisons have become instructive. The pursuit obviously had its perils : if it sometimes developed genius, it more often substituted for it mere talent. How insignificant seemed Thoreau, for instance, in his Concord shanty, beside the least of these three popular and successful men ; yet the influence of Thoreau began to grow from the time of his death ; and of the eight volumes of his writings now possessed by the

public, six were posthumous. Already his fame surpasses that of these others, as the fame of William Blake has surpassed that of his almost forgotten patron, the one eminently popular and successful poet of his time, William Hayley. Thus tardily does the flavor of original genius vindicate itself. "The glorious emperor, the mighty potentate, has passed away, and of all his attributes there is remembered only this, — that he knew not the worth of Firdousi."

The book in which Mr. Whipple set his highest mark was his "Literature of the Age of Elizabeth." Here we see him at his best, and can for that reason perceive these barriers most clearly. All that industry can do, is here done; and there is proof of ample literary inquiry as distinct from the severer task we call scholarly research. The characters pass before us; but not one of them is, in Jonson's phrase, "rammed with life," although Jonson himself is one of them. The precise value of the book is to be best seen by measuring it with that of Hazlitt on the same subject. Hazlitt is not one of the immortals, and yet it requires no very careful examination to show that he gives fresher, stronger, and deeper suggestions, that he teaches us far more, than Whipple. Again, the style of Whipple is more even, more carefully adjusted, than that

of Lowell ; he has fewer irrelevancies, fewer cumbersome sentences, fewer involved metaphors ; and yet Lowell's "Conversation on the Old Dramatists," his first crude prose work, still remains more fertile and suggestive to any cultivated mind than the comparatively neat and prosaic essays of Whipple. Lowell's exuberant wealth goes far to atone for his rhetorical sins ; while Whipple's rhetorical virtues do not reconcile us to his lack of exuberance.

There was a good deal of the publicist in Whipple ; and while he would never have had the presence, or perhaps the disposition, for public debate, he would have shone as private secretary to a statesman or as clerk of some high commission. He had no vanity ; and in such a position all his stores of knowledge and his trained skill in statement would have been placed unselfishly at his country's service. He enjoyed better, perhaps, what was in those days the cultivated decorum of English politics than the seething tumult of our own : he read the English journals, remembered past debates in Hansard, and could at any time have sent across the Atlantic a good leading article for "The London Times." At home his lot fell in a period of revolution ; the great anti-slavery movement touched him, though not at first profoundly ; and, while never a recusant, he was never a leader. He had

the literary temperament ; and his willingness to accept for life a vocation then somewhat subordinate and underpaid, was nothing less than admirable. In his youth, it was so much easier to be a business man than to be an author, that there was really something of chivalry in his thus siding with the weaker party. Even now, when we observe how much more important to any of our universities appears the man who erects for it a great building than he who honors it by a great book, we can see how much more seductive are the paths leading to wealth than those which point toward learning. Of course, one may never be rich enough to pay for the building, but so he may never be wise enough to write the book : the literary temperament is seen in the decision made by a young man as to which risk he shall incur. Whipple had no hesitation. Literature was his first and last choice, and he did not swerve from it ; and though he never attained to wealth, and perhaps not to an immortal fame, he doubtless never repented his selection. He unquestionably had a happy life, at least in his prime ; he enjoyed his profession, and found a steady demand for his work ; he had a circle of warm friends, and a delightful home ; nor was he ever forced to that overwork found by some men so crushing. No pangs of envy ever saddened

or disturbed him : he liked better to write or talk of others than of himself, and, like Leyden in Scott's description, "praised other names, but left his own unsung."

He was singularly free from all borrowed or second-hand qualities ; his style was perhaps formed on Macaulay, as has been said, but it is far terser and less measured, while less brilliant ; and after Macaulay he certainly had no personal master. Coleridge and Landor, Carlyle and Emerson, came and went, but left no trace upon him. Lowell, in his "Biglow Papers," swerved sometimes into the most flagrant Carlylese, but in Whipple there was no sign of any passing mannerism. This, too, he owed to his happy equipoise of temperament, preserving him from many faults and from some merits. His latest writings were almost his best : the paper on George Eliot, for instance, was full of discrimination and sympathy. Though fond of illustration and anecdote, he was never garrulous in talk or writing ; never diluted or spun out an essay, but wrote only so long as he had, or thought he had, something to say. He had a great deal of wit, and some of his phrases will long be current, at least in Boston, — "the *effete* of society," "the gentlemen of wealth and pleasure," and so on. But the wit played, and never wounded, in

his case : when he left a club-room, there was no crowding together of guests who lingered to repeat his latest sarcasms, each admirer thrilling with pleasure that the bitter arrow had penetrated somebody else than himself

Landor's one aspiration was to have a seat, however humble, upon the small bench that holds the really original authors of the world. No man can tell for himself, we can scarcely tell for another, whether any such dream has been fulfilled. The most gifted man can no more see his own genius than his own face : if he looks in the glass for the purpose, all other expression vanishes, and the face that his friends or foes see is not there. It was one of the admirable traits of Whipple's temperament that he cared little about the mirror : he did his work industriously and conscientiously, letting it then stand as it was done. Where so large a portion of this work is criticism, such a habit is no slight merit. Never to write frivolously, or in malice, or with any exultation of power, or in any half-conscious spirit of retaliation for what your victim and his set have said about you and your set at some other time, — this is a rare point of superiority. But this was so essential a part of Whipple's equipment that it did not actually seem like superiority in him : nobody ever imagined that he could

be any thing else than dispassionate, fair-minded, and self-controlled. In "The Atlantic Monthly," where much of his writing appeared, he contributed to the first volume a paper on "Intellectual Character," of which the key-note is, that all intellectual success is connected with personal manliness. His conclusion is, "that virtue is an aid to insight; . . . that the austerities of conscience will dictate precision to statements, and exactness to arguments; that the same moral sentiments and moral power which regulate the conduct of life will illumine the path, and stimulate the purpose, of those daring spirits eager to add to the discoveries of truth and the creations of art." And in making these broad statements he was but explaining the manner in which thought and character stood mutually related within his own career.

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